MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sherman said that the immediate question before the Senate was whether the United States should suspend the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July, 1890. It was to decide that ques-tion that the President had called Congress together in special session. If that were the only reason for the extraordinary session it would seem to him insufficient. The mere addition of 18,000,000 ounces of silver to the mass of silver in the Treasury, and the addition of \$140,000,000 of Treasury notes to the thousand millions outstanding would hardly justify the call. The call was justified, however, by the existing Enancial stringency, growing out fear that the United States would open its mints to the free coinage of silver. This was the real issue. The gravity of it could not be stated in words. If the single standard of gold were had, without the aid of silver, the relations between capital and labor would be disturbed, the industries of the country crippled, and the value of silver still further reduced. On the other hand, if the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver per year were continued, the United States would be centually brought to a single standard of silver. On one thing Congress and the country agre that was that these two extreme conditions should be avoided, and that both gold and silver should

be continued in use as money, as measures of value. Monometallism, pure and simple, had never gained foothold in the United States. The free coinage of silver meant a single standard of silver. meant a reduction of the wages of labor-not in the number of dollars, but in the quantity of bread and and other necessaries of life that it would purchase. It meant the repudiation of a portion of all debts, public and private. It meant a bounty to all the banks and savings institutions and trust companies. The problem which Senators had to solve was how to procure the largest use of gold and sliver, without demonetizing either.

Mr. Sherman outlined the circumstances which led to the passage of the act of July, 1890. It was a better law, he said, than the bill which the House had then passed, or the bill which the Senate had passed. Senators who criticised it ought to remember that it was a substitute for a bill of the House ard for a bill of the Senate, either of which would have been more dangerous in its results than the law of 1890 was. The President of the United States was not justified in ascribing to that law the present financial stringency. If the President had taken a broader view of the causes of the stringency, it would have been easy for him to ex-

## ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

There was among the nations of the world one great creditor nation which held American bonds and securities in various forms to the amount of of millions. It was a country had not been invaded by a foreign foe for 500 years. Its insular position was its safety. It was tion of intelligent people, which commanded the commerce of the world, and whose flag floated on Americans should not be ashame that people; should not hate or dislike them, be cause Americans were their children, and possessed very much of the qualities of the parent stock. England was the great creditor nation, but England in its vast enterprises had become involved in difficulties since the passage of the act of 1850. It had investments amounting to hundreds of mill-Argentine Confederation. sudden collapse in those investments the great banking house of the Baring Brothers was toppling to its fall when the Bank of England and other banking houses came to the rescue and obtained meney from France and other countries of Europe. The immediate result of that was that American urities were sent home for sale, and their prods in gold were shipped back to pay the losses of Great Britain in the Argentine Confederation.

United States was a great and rich and powerful country, but it was a new country. Its wealth was not in gold and silver, not even bonds and mortgages to be sold abroad. Its wealth was in its mines, its farms, its workshops, its railroads. These were its sources of wealth, but these were also its danger, because they could not be developed without going into debt, and that debt might be demanded any time, and had to be paid, in gold or silver or something else, Following the Argentine trouble the fatiures of the Australian banks came, and the same process of sending American securities home for went on, with the same result. Gold was withdrawn from the United States. Other causes have combined to produce the existing trouble, At the time when these experiences were going on, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and several other countries in Europe were changing from a paper and silver standard to a gold standard. They had made demands for gold through English bankers, and the latter had had to sell American securities in order to get the gold.

THE PALANCE OF TRADE.

There had been still another trouble. For the first time in many years the balance of trade had turned against the United States last year. Hitherto the balance had been in favor of the United States to the amount of fifty, one hundred, and sometimes two hundred million dollars. In the last fiscal year the balance of trade was against the United States to the amount of \$18,735,000. Whether it would be so next year no one could tell. He believed that with the crops now ripening the balance of trade would probably be in favor of the United States this year, and he believed that the forced economy which always followed a panic would be of itself a protection against unusual and unnecessary imports. So he hoped that next year there would be no difficulty in the matter of balance of trade. It seemed to him that the President of the United States, with his broad conception of public affairs, should have stated that the existing depression did not arise from the purchase of four and a haif million ounces of silver bullion per month, but that it had come from causes as apparent as the sky, as broad as the firmament, as open to the eye of every man as the sun or the moon. The errone-ous idea had been created in the public mind that that small measure—the act of 1890—had produced results with which it had no connection. But, nevertheless, the situation was on the country, and Congress had got to deal with that situation, not with the act of 1850.
Something had been said yesterday by the Sena-

tor from Colorado (Mr. Teller) about the loss on the bullion purchased under the act of 1890. The average price paid for it was 74% cents per ounce; and the loss (calculated on the value of silver today) was \$22,345,356. It would be remembered that Treasury notes had been issued for the 150,000,000 ounces of silver purchased to the amount of its cost; that no interest was pald on these notes; and that they had been used by the people as current money.

"Suppose," said Mr. Sherman, "that this pro-vision had not been made in 1899. Suppose that we had been compelled to face the storms which followed 1890—the losses by investments in the Argentine Republic, the failure of Australian banks, and all these other troubles-without having any increase of currency. Who can tell what the result might have been? Suppose the Sherman law had not been on the statute book, who can tell what would have been the consequences to this country from the great depressing facts which I have mentioned? Sir, give the devil his due. The law of 1890 may have many faults; but I stand by It yet; and I will defend it, not as a measure of good public policy, not as a measure in which I take any pride (because I was yielding to dire necessity), but because, without it, we would have met difficulties in 1891 and 1892 which would have staggered us much more than the passing breeze of the hour. We might have had a financial storm for a month or even a year, growing out of causes entirely different from the causes assigned by the

A PREVIOUS RELIEF BILL PROPOSED. "I am not blind in regard to the operations of the law of 1890. Long before our Democratic friends ever thought of providing any measure of relief, I proposed relief in a bill which I introduced, in almost the same words as the bill of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees).

"But did your friends on the other side s danger then and help us to suspend the operation of the law of 1890? They can answer that question. I did think, after two years' trial, that it was better to suspend it; and we, on this side of the Chamber, tried to do it, but we had no support. I be-lieve, on the other side. It is therefore manifest that I am not a new convert to the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the act of 1890. I do not, however, vote for the repeal with any expectation that it will, in any considerable degree, relieve us from the industrial stagnation that has fallen on all kinds of industries, and that has thrown out of employment hundreds of thousands of men and women. They care little for the kind of money paid to them, provided it has equal purchasing power with every other kind and is backed by the Gov-ernment of the United States. They do not study

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the question of ratios, and if it were left to their to either gold or silver. But they want employment. They want reasonable protection against the West that we put into the bill reported by undue competition with foreign laborers, who are the committee the provision proposed by the Schamiserably paid, fed, lodged and clothed. Give them this, and you may make your standard of value as you choose. These are the chief factors in the pres-god thankill stringard and support.

"And now, Mr. President, recognizing as I do to "And now, Mr. President, recognizing as I do to its broadest extent not only the ability of, but the power that is now intrusted to, the party in control in this Chamber and in the other House. I have in view of the lesson which we are now beg them, in view of the lesson which we are now treceiving, to avoid doing anything that may endanger the interests of the country, or stop any industry that is now profitably conducted. If they pursue a line of policy that will have that effect, by proposing a new tariff law, they will only involve themselves in the same troubles and in the same kind of defeat that we were involved in at the last election. You, gentlemen (addressing the Democrats), have the responsibility for the condition and for the remedy. I trust in God you will exercise that responsibility wisely; but I fear, from the skins of the country and add deeper and deeper lines to the dark did the midst of the panic, appeals to us to repeal that law; and he will not make this appeal to me in vain. I have no sympathy with him politically, the midst of the panic, appeals to us to repeal that his his matter he is right and hut it is my duty to respond to his call. We ought to suspend the purchase of silver building. We ought to suspend the purchase of silver building. We ought to suspend the purchase of silver building triends who voted for it, are willing to repeal it and denounced it, refused to repeal it and cling to it as the ark of safety. The law was a makeshift, but I think it was a good one to defeat the free coinage of silver on the ratio of 16 to 1; and I think that in that respect has rendered enormous service to the country.

\*\*SILVER PURCHASES NOT NOW NECESSARY.\*\*
"It is said that the demand for its repeal comes from banks and bankers, and that they have combined together to accomplish its repeal, such a consideration should not influence us either way. I will yote for the repeal of the law because I believe that the purchase of silver is no longer necessary. beg them, in view of the lesson which we are now receiving, to avoid doing anything that may en-

consideration should not influence us either way. I will vote for the repeal of the law because I believe that the purchase of silver is no longer necessary. wish to depreciate silver. I would gladly advance it to a parity with gold at the legal ratio. But as that is impossible, I am willing to vote for any measure that will tend to a parity of the two metals at any fixed ratio. I will co-operate in any measure that will tend to maintain the har-monious use of silver and gold as standards of

any measure that will control as standards of value.

"Now, in regard to the future. If the purchasing clause is repealed, what then? I do not want to advise either the Executive or Congress, I have no right at all to have my advice weighed in its councils. But I take it that, whether we are Democrate or Republicaus, we are all Americans, and that every American desires to do that which is best for the country and for all parties. Anyway, I think that there are certain argent duties resting on the Democrate party at this time. I think that the first object which we all have in view is to preserve intact the parity of all our money. We have now six or seven or eight hundred nation of deliars of paper money outstanding for which we are responsible. We have undertaken to maintain that at parity. How? Ordinarily a small reserve is sufficient to give seenity and to prevent any fears. But in times like these it is the duty of the party which has the power of government in its hands to strengthen the reserve so that there shall be no fear that we may not maintain the parity of all forms of noney in the country. It may be necessary to issue securities in order to buy gold. Our londs would command gold in any market.

rve.
I tried at the last session of Congress to aid the importance party (the first time I ever tried to aid, by securing to its Administration a law that audd enable the Secretary of the Treasury to maining his reserve in case of necessity; but Senators

Mr. Sherman said that certainly he did not desire to say anything more on the matter, being entirely said was due to his exuberant eloquence. (Laughter) He intended now to produce the public record and make the matter of the act of 1873 plata and clear, and to show that the whole proceeding was free from corruption and was honorable to Congress. "And hereafter." he acided in angry and excited tones, "when any man makes that impactation, I will shuply say that it is a falsehoed; and I brand it so now and then. There has never been any bill freer from any inimeral or wrong influence than the act of 1873; and to say that a was passed surreptitiously is a falsehoed and a lie, by whomsoever intende."

Mr. Sherman devoted some time to an exposure of the falsehood of a letter written by some one who avowed himself as an Amarchist, and professed to repeat a statement supposed to have been made to him by Ernest Seyd, as to his having bribed Congress to pass the law of 1873. He declared that Mr. Seyd was as extreme a bimetalist as any man within the sound of his voice, and that the statement of the obscure Anarchist was a lie made out of the whole cloth.

Mr. Sherman boldly avewed his connection with the legislation of 1873, and said (aliuding tauntingly to Mr. Stewart, of Nevada) that he would not "plead the baby act." The Senator from Nevada, representing as he did a State of 53,000 intelligent, active, industrious people, interested in the mining of silver and gold, ought to have known at the time whether the dear "dollar of the daddy" was dead and gone or not.

He quoted from speeches made by Mr. Stewart in the Senate in 1872 and 1874 these words. "I want the standard gold and no paper money that is not redeemable in gold. By this process we shall come to a specie basis; and when the laborer shall receive his dollor, it will have the same purchasing power of a dollar, Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows that " - Mr. Sherman said that certainly he did not de-sire to say anything more on the matter, being

that The reading of these quotations, thowing such a remarkable change of opinion on the part of Mr. Stewart, provoked general laughter at the expense of that Senator, who looked somewhat bewildered, but only stroked his long beard, Subsequently, however, he promised to reply to Mr. Sherman

NO INTENT TO STRIKE LOWN SILVE

"I do not think that the stoppage of silver coin-age is the end of silver. We have proven that the mere purchase of silver by us on a declining market is an improvident use of the public among, and ought to be abandoned, or at least suspended, until a time may come when by an international agree-ment, or by some provision of law, we may guard against the possibility of coming to a single now but simply stop the pyrchase of silver? We do not say when we will renew it again. We simply say that now, in view of a possibility of a such is the Decision of the DEMOCRATIC our credit or our mone; in buying that which choice, they prefer the notes of the United States | It was in order to give assurance that we do not

> MINOR PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE. MR. TELLER RESUMES HIS ATTACK ON THE

> NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM. Washington, Aug. 30.-In the Senate to-day Mr fanderson (Rep., Neb.), presented a memorial rom all the National banks of Omaha, Neb., for the immediate passage of the will repealing the an end to the present serious financial disturbance and also asking for such legislation as shall put gold and silver on a parity.

Other petitions on the same presented, among them the resolutions adopted a public meeting held at the Fifth Avenue New-York, protesting against the less attacks on the Sherman law," and demanding the prompt fulfilment of the pledges of the Democratic National Convention for the free coir Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Ma.).

nance Committee, gave notice that he would ad Finance Committee, directing the Secretary of eleven Democratic statesmen the Treasury to inform the Senate how the reversition of the committee.

After Mr. Sherman's address the repeal laid aside and the National Bank Claudation bill be-

The strain of the repeal bill, and would have been discontinued of the mean for all connections of the presentation of the mean for all connections of the presentation of the mean formation of the connection of the mean formation of the mean formation of the presentation of the present To measure, authorizing the President or the Secret tray of the Treasury (whichever he prefers), to exceed the power, if necessary on converse tray of the Treasury (whichever he prefers), to exceed the power, if necessary on converse tray of the Treasury (whichever he prefers), to exceed the power, if necessary of our currency. To PROVIDE ACAINST DEFETT.

There is another think. We must not overlook the fact that possibly the balance of trade may be against us next year. The appropriations made at the last Congress, though made after the scruting of careful economists, may exceed the revenues of the Government; and some authority to made to do the defeit (whatever it may be), ought to be provided by law. Some power sheadly be given to the Executive would have no power meet the expenses, the Executive would have no power meet the expenses, the Executive would have no power meet the expenses, the Executive would have no power them they have been the submittanton when ever the necessity has arisen.

"We ought to encourage in every possible way the expenses of the Intries States are an incentions people, and they should not not provided and the part of the previous of the purchasing clause clause, and escend on the question of the purchasing clause action, and to require the provided to the expenses the Executive would have no power than the purchasing clause and the purchasing clause and the purchasing clause and the state of the purchasing clause action, and the question of the purchasing clause action, and the question of the purchasing clause action, and the create disturbed to be made to the expense of the purchasing clause action, and the provided the defet of the purchasing clause action, and the made of the purchasing clause action, and the prevail of the purchasing clause action, and the made of the purchasing clause action, and the create fact and the purchasing clause action, and the create fact and the purchasing clause action, and the purchasing clause action, and the surface and the purchasing clause

Washington, Aug. 30.—The official count of the Freasury cash begun May 31 hist, necessitated by he transfer of the office of Treasurer of the United States from E. H. Nebeker to D. N. Morgan, has been completed. The committee having this work in hand, consisting of E. B. Daskam, A. T. Huntington and Charles H. Noble, were assisted by where he died in sixty expert counters and laborers, and have Bright's disease. worked constantly since they first began. Treas- was cremated at Fresh Pond yesterlay afternoon, urer Mergan on Monday signed a receipt in favor of E. H. Nebeker for \$740.817,419. Mr. Nebeker re-ceived the receipt in person, and by that act his bond for \$500,000 was released, and the bond of Mr. Morgan as Treasurer, which was filed and approved some time ago, became responsible for the vast stock of money in the Treasury.

In counting and weighing this vast sum of money not one cent was found missing. Several bags of not one teal was allowed, the bagging having rotted, and these were found several dollars short, but subsequently the silver dollars were recovered from the floor where they had fallen. The total weight of the coin counted was about 5,000 tons.

THE CONTROLLER HAS SOLE CONTROL.

Washington, Aug. 20.-Controller Eckels is informed that the Court has sustained him in the position he took in the case of the Washington National Bank, of Tacoma. The bank, which suspended some time ago, was in the hands of a bank. He confided in that calling until he rotted from active examiner. The bank officials desired to resume, but the condition of its finances was such that Controller Eckels would not give his permission. The theorem was No. 68 convertibles. Into West, in bank officials then tried by applying to the court to take the bank out of the hands of the Controller Being informed of this action, Mr. Eckels placed nied the application of the bank officials. The decision is regarded as important, sustaining the right of the Controller of the Currency as it does to the sole control under the law of the National banks of

## HODGMAN'S MACKINTOSHES

Sensible and Stylish.

COR. GRAND ST. ADJ. 5TH AVE. HOTEL.

ABOUT THIRTY HOURS AUGIEN'E FOR ALL THE INDUSTRIES.

MEMBERS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS

COMMETTER [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELECRE.] grant to all of the great manufacturing industries first came to Congress, made an earnest speed of the United States twenty-four hours of time in to which nearly a dozen members paid intermitwhich to be heard in regard to a measure of legistries of the country-exactly as much time as is allowed for a Senatorial speech," was in substance submitted some pointed and able remarks in defence of the Reed rules" and in favor of a code which beginning majority of the Wess and Many Com-Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Com- would allow a majority of the House to direct mitter, that two hours a day for twelve days should and control the business of legislation, and Mr be set apart for hearings on the proposed tariff bill. Dingley, who is one of the ablest and best equipped This was the programme agreed upon by the Demo- parliamentarians in Congress, made a capital eratic members in their caucus yesterday. The Republican members vigorously protested against any limitation of time, and their protest was not utterly in vain. The Democrats, however, concladed to modify their caucus programme so as to whenever persons are present who desire to commomente facts and information or submit arguments bearing upon the proposel legislation. The were formed, some of Judge Holman's plan thus modified was adopted by a party vote, and it is therefore of the highest importance that persons and industries desiring to be represented

preparation of a tariff bill will be begun by members of the majority before the hearings are time officials and employes of the Treasury have expectation that the work of 'tariff reform' will be presecuted with all possible zeal, energy and dispatch so far as the Democratic majority members have been restless and dissatisfied ever account of the postponement of the effort to redcem the "tariff reform" pleages of the Chiage platform, and they do not intend that there shall be any further prograstination or unnecessity ensury delay if they can prevent it.

anybody imagines that the six Republican members who compose the minerity of the Ways and Means Committee will have any voice or influence in framing the tariff measure that is passed by that body without material alteration, of gold and silver. These were presented by bill or hear it read. Of course the Republican ceratic colleagues during the hearings, and to which is there a large number of persons em-played or a large amount of capital invested, comparatively speaking, in industries which will be directly affected by tariff legislation. After the bill has been framed and "per-

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM M. BURHANS.

Dr. William M. Buchans, an eelectic physician the Medical College, and began the practice of his profession with his uncle. For several years he practiced in finisheport, Coun., and then went to Newburg, N. Y.

Joseph Garden Clapp, who died yesterday at the nome of hes sen-in-law, Emmet R. Olcott, No. 30 West One hundrest-and-twenty-eighth-st., was one of the well-known New-Englanders who have made their home in New-yerk. He was descended from an old New-England family, and was born in Dorchester, Mass., January 23. 1812. He received his early education at that place, and entered the wholesale storery hashess in Boston

DR. CHARLES M. BARKER. Being informed of this action, Mr. Eckels placed process of the bank in the hands of a receiver. While the L. L. died yesterlay morning. Br. Briser was sayly bank was still in the receiver's bands the court devices of the was troubled with what was supposed to be a temorous growth in the stones. Files: months upo he underword an operation. This revealed the fact that the trouble was a cancer. He suffered severely since that time. He leaves a

THE HOUSE AND ITS CODE.

THREE HOURS OF DEBATE, WITH ONLY INTERMITTENT ATTENTION.

MR. HOLMAN THINKS THE SPEAKER SHOULD NOT BE TRUSTED TO APPOINT COMMITTEES-

MR. KILGORE STILL " KICKING."

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 30.-In the House of Repre sentatives to-day three hours were devoted to but there was general debate on the code of rules, no sensational episode like that of yesterday, when, after Mr. Reed had driven the entire majority to cover, the Speaker left the chair and went to the rescue of his party. There were some strong and interesting speeches to-day, however, as well as everal to which neither word could properly be applied. Mr. Kilgore, the Texas statesman, who lins been so conspicuous as a filibusterer since he him of his chief and most pleasant occupation as General Grosvenor a statesman and legislator. speech in the same line.

"Economist" Holman, the venerable chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, addressed the House for the first time since the session began. He has become convinced that the Speaker ought provide that the daily hearings shall continue the committees of the House of Representatives lifteen days and lenger than two hours daily, and that all the committees should be elected as was done in the first Congress. If that plan had were formed, some of Judge Holman's friends | The first division got away on time this morning, fear that he might not have succeeded in obtaining | At 4:30 o'clock the members of that division began a chairmanship of so much importance and dignity as the one which Speaker Crisp bestowed upon him. Judge Holman also opposed with much earnest- Long Island, as the fourth division had done the ess the proposition to fix the quorum of the Committee of the Whole at 199 members. He regards came alongside, and the men were soon constitutional as well. Perhaps he also fears that called on the forces to repulse an imaginary it will seriously interfere with his efforts to curo and soon there was a line of men, stretched out the extravagance of the Democratic majority in on the marshy ground, rapidly firing. As they were the matter of appropriations for public objects.

big "deficiency" legacy left by "Economist" Hotecoinage of subsidiary silver coint, \$25,000 for disand Printing, and 375,000 for the payment of the laries of cierks employed by Representatives and 'Economist' Holman was in his seat, but he no audible protest, and the bill was passed with-out a division. More "urgent deficiency" bills are This may surprise some of the new

LANGUID DISCUSSION OF THE NEW COLE THE HOUSE CONTINUES THE WEAROLE OVER ITS RULES.

Washington, Aug. 30.-Mr. Talbot (Dem., Mo.) asked unanimous consent in the House to introduce On the spar deck a gun was made fast 100 feet a bill repealing the statutes authorizing the appointment of marshals and supervisors of election.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) objected, Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.), from the Commitmembers will be allowed to sit with their Dens- bank-note paper, \$200,080 for recolnage of subsidiary

amendment which he proposed to offer at a suita- bury, Conn.

ble time, baying in view the prevention of fill-Mr. Klicore (Dera., Tex.) criticised the rules of the List Congress. That Congress had assembled with the declaration that it intended to do business, and it had done business. Its first action had been to clothe the Speaker with autocratic power,

Johnson (Rep., N. D.) The motion was defeated

Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.) offered a motion to increase the membership of the Committee on Rules from 5 to 11. It was also advocated by Messra, Bryon (Dem., Neb.) and Pickler (Rep., S. D.), and opposed by Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ark.), Mc-Creary (Dem., Ky.) and Henderson (Rep., Iowa.). Mr. Henderson said that the gentlemen supporting Mr. Hooker's motion were endeavoring to From the latter city he went to Brooklya three years ago, the had recently removed from Cranberry-st. to the flat where he died in the Waterview. His death was due to itripht's disease. Dr. Burbane left a wife. His body was cremated at Fresh Pond yesterlay afternoon.

EDWARD B. FINCH.

Edward B. Finch died suddenly at Peekskill at 6 o'clock lass evening. He was sixty-nine years old. He was for many years in the drug business in Chicago, in the firm of Fuller A Finch, afterward Fuller, Flach & Fuller, Later he was in the foundry business at Peekskill, and had recently been in the wholesale kerosene business in Frances. this city He beaves a daughter and a son, James W. Finch, once a captain in the 22d Regiment.

JOSHUA GARDEN CLAPP.

JOSHUA GARDEN CLAPP. reverse the verdict of the last election. The Demo-

As to the causes of rheumatism, but there is no difference

of opinion among them as to the danger which attends it. the symptoms by which it manifests itself, and the difficulty of distorbing it in its chronic stage. Several mineral and of dislocking it in its chronic stage. Several mineral and day was clear and cool. The thermometer registered vegetable poisons are prescribed for it, but none of these between 63 and 77 degrees, the average (60%) teling 7% has been shown by experience to passes, the same efficiency as Hostetter. Stemach Bitters. This benigh specific departs the blood by promoting vigorous action of the ability is fair and cooler. hidneys, which strain from the blood us it passes through them the thenmutic virus when it exists in the system. Phy icians of eminence testify to the value of the Bitters in rheumatism, and the professional opinions regarding it are borne out and correborated by ample popular evidence. The Bitters remedy chilis and fever, liver com-

These tiny, sugar-coated granules are the smallest in size and the easiest to take. They absolutely and permanently cure Constipation. Indigation, Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and howels.

For the worst cases of chronic Catarrh, for Catarrhal Headache, impaired taste, smell, or hearing, and all the troubles that Allow Catarrh, there's nothing so prompt to relieve and so certain to cure, as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprietors offer \$500 reward Remady. Its proprietors offer \$500 reward for any case of Catarrh which they cannot

Costor's Exterminators sills Rosenes, Bedburs, Rats, Mice. Ants. Cocaroaches, Fléas. Infallible remedies 68 years. No poison. Ne danger. 40 Clinton Place.

THROUGH AN ENEMY'S LAND.

THE NAVAL RESERVES ON A NIGHT MARCH.

TARGET PRACTICE ON BOARD SHIP-MANY VIS-

ITOES FLOCK TO THE FRIGATE'S DECKS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] On Board the United States Steamer New-Hamp-shire, Aug. 30.-It has been a quiet day on board

the New-Hampshire. The first and fourth divisions are away on the expedition across Long Island, though the fourth will return to the ship to-night. to tumble out of their hammocks, preparatory to marching "into the enemy's country," or crossing day before. At about 7 o'clock the tug Pulver to Oyster Bay. There Commander Miller to march back across the island they took the train for Bay Snore, where they were received by the fourth division with cheers. reached camp at 12:45 a. m., after an excellent march, averaging three and a half miles an hour, With the fourth as an escort, the first division marched to the wharf and took the boat to Fire Island. The men deployed across the island, shot any number of imaginary foes, then assembled, and returned to camp.

Here the members of the fourth division had prepared a most palatable supper for them. At about 5 o'clock the fourth division started to the ship by the train, while the first division, in heavy marching order and with the whaleboat, set out for a night tramp across the country.

The wind has quieted, and there has been only a faint breeze blowing all day. Last night, after mess, the men gathered on the spar deck for the usual recreation hour. The band played and the reserves indulged in some boxing.

Vesterday afternoon the fourth gun crew of each division, known as the torpedo crews, was in the use of the Spar-torpedo, and the third and fourth divisions had practice in sighting guns. away from the target, which was a piece of paper with a black disc in its centre. Each man took his turn at sighting the gun.

This morning the third division rowed ashere Appropriations, reported the Urgent De- in the ship's cutters to Lloyd's Neck, and had the on Appropriations, reported the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill (which appropriates \$200.000) and it was passed. The items are: \$25,000 for bank-note paper, \$20,000 for recoinage of subsidiary coins and \$75,000 for cierks to Representatives. The House then resumed the consideration of the new code of rules, with the understanding that the general debate should close at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., III.) spoke in favor of an amendment which he proposed to offer at a suitabury, Count.

A CAT THROWN FROM THE BRIDGE.

CRUEL SPORT OF FOUR POYS-THE ANIMAL WAS ABLE TO SWIM TO THE SHORE.

A cat was thrown from the bridge into the East River yesterday afternoon, but was rescued and cared for. Four boys stole up to the tower side with something wrapped in an old coat. Waiting until the policeman hastily unrolled the coat, took therefrom a hand-

tour of Mexico, where a hurricane is forming and moving morth-astward. Rain is reported from the South Atlantic States and East Gulf coast; elsewhere fair weather pre-vails. The temperature has failed decidedly in the Rocky Mountain plateau region and along the Atlantic coast. The hurricane in the East Gulf will move northeastward over Florida.

DETAILED PORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For Eastern New-York, New-England, Eastern Penn-sylvants, New-Jersey and Delaward, westerly winds and

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair weather; westerly winds becoming variable, and on the coast northeast, followed Thursday night in South-

castern Virginia by light rain.

For Georgia and Eastern Flerida, southeast winds
and rain preceding a storm course moving northeast and rain preceding a toward Georgia.

For Western New-York, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, northeasterly winds seria fair weather.

Stanals are displayed from Peri Eads to Tampa, and from Savannah section to Jupiter.

. TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Hours: Morning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 30.5 73 30.0 29.5

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-re-cording hance-eter. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Aug. 51, 1 a. m .- The weather yester-

EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR VIA WASH-INGTON AND THE B. & O. R. R. Special train of vestibule coaches will leave Jersey Central Station, foot of Liberty-st., New-York, 8:30 a. m., September 2, 6, and 12; arrive Chicago 4:30 p. m. next day, 817 round trip, good ten days, Ticket offices, 172, 415 and 1,140 Broad-